XXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1328

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1771.

VENICE, *October* 19.

ACCORDING to some Advices sent by Moldavangi Pacha, to the grand Signior, the Caſtles of the Dardanelles are in the beſt State of Defence poſſible, and that the N. Winds, which had ſet in, had driven the Ruſſian Squadron from before that Straight.

WARSAW, *October* 31. A Courier is juſt arrived here from the Army of the Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow, with the News of the taking of Bialogorod by General Igelſtroom, who had only 4000 Men under his Command.—This Town, ſituated on the Black Sea, at the Mouth of the Nieſter, ſurrendered by Capitulation; The Garriſon, conſiſting of 2100 Men, paſſed the Danube on the 4th inſtant.

LONDON, *November* 17.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, November 16.

"The Dutch Man of War, arrived at Spithead from Cadiz, with Money for the Merchants in London, brings an Account, that Two Days before ſhe left Cadiz, there were then in the Bay, the Alarm Frigate, Captain Jarvis, and the Pearl Frigate, Captain Bowyer, who were waiting to bring home the above Money; that the Night before ſhe left that Place, the ſaid Frigates ſlipp'd their Cables, and went directly to Sea, expecting to have been ſtopped, if they ſtaid until the next Morning, and that in Conſequence the Merchants ſent their Money by the Dutch Man of War."

Nov. 16. They write from Gibraltar, that the Garriſon is ſupplied with a great Quantity of Proviſions in Caſe of a Siege, which, from the Diſpoſition of the Spaniards on the Land Side, ſeems actually meditating.

Yeſterday at One o'Clock, the Right Hon. Brackley Kennedy, Eſq; Lord Mayor of this City, attended by Aldermen Trecothick, Stephenſon, Townſend, and Oliver, the Two Sheriffs, and about a Hundred of the Common Council, proceeded from Guildhall to St. James's, to preſent to his Majeſty the City Remonſtrance, &c. They arrived about Two o'Clock, and were introduced to his Majeſty by the Lords in waiting, when the Remonſtrance was read by Sir James Hodges, Town Clerk (the Recorder not attending.) His Majeſty was pleaſed to give them an Anſwer to the following Purport: "That he had communicated his Sentiments to them on the ſame Subject before, and could by no Means comply with the Prayer of their Petition."

Nov. 22. A Correſpondent aſſerts, that the French and Spaniards have Eighty Ships of the Line manned, and ready for ſailing Orders at a Moment's Notice; and if the Duke of Choiſeul's Propoſal had not been over-ruled in the laſt French Council at Verſailles, our Ports of Plymouth and Portſmouth would have had a Joint Naval Viſit from the Courts of Spain and France one Day this Week; and remarks, what a delightful State of Security have our wiſe Miniſters brought us into, when we depend upon a Negative Voice in the French Councils, not to have our Two Capital Ports deſtroyed, and all our Shipping in them!

It was ſaid to a Miniſter, the other Day, "My Lord, your Enemies will certainly never ceaſe, till they have forced you headlong out of Power;" and it was replied, "and that will certainly never be, my Lord Duke, till they have forced me headlong to the Tower."—"I ſuppoſe your Lordſhip means by Intrenchment." "Your Grace may be aſſured I do not mean by Remonſtrance."—The Converſation is a Fact; it was before Half a Score Witneſſes.

There is not the leaſt Doubt but the French are making every Preparation to ſtrike a formidable Blow in the Eaſt Indies, with a large Fleet, and 6000 Troops. And Thanks to the Supineneſs of our Miniſtry, we have at preſent but Three Frigates in that Part of the World.

Nov. 27. It was Yeſterday reported that Lord B——n was ſhot in a Duel.

Another Account ſays, a Duel was (Sunday) intended to be fought between Lord B——n, and General H——d, but was prevented by a Meſſage ſent to the Parties expreſly from the K——g; the Grounds of the Quarrel aroſe from a Speech in the Houſe on Wedneſday laſt, when the G——l charged the noble Lord with leaving ſome very illiberal Reflections on the Military, by declaring there was no Man living capable of executing the Office of Commander in Chief.

Much having been ſaid with Reſpect to an Aſperſion thrown out by a diſtinguiſhed Gentleman, in a reſpectable Aſſembly, as if we had no one among our Liſt of Officers fit for commanding our Armies at this Time, when they ſeem to be wanting; the following is given as neareſt the Truth, of any that has appeared:

"The Hon. Member, ſays he, Col. B. lamenting the Loſs of our late Commander in Chief, I join in his Lamentation; for I always eſteemed and loved that great Man, and I have the beſt Reaſon to believe that he had the ſame Attachment to me. However much divided in our political Sentiments, we preſerved private Friendſhip inviolable: A Circumſtance, which I think no ſmall Honour to myſelf.—But, exclaims the honourable Gentleman, "if where ſhall we find his like again?" I proteſt I do not know. If any one can point out a worthy Succeſſor, I will do all in my Power to have him appointed. For though the Buſineſs may be tolerably managed without ſuch an Officer, yet it will be better and more eaſily managed with him, at leaſt the S——y at War will find his Account in the Nomination. Judging this Step therefore eligible, I call upon any Gentleman that is in the Secret, to point out a proper Commander in Chief. However induſtriouſly the laſt Speaker thruſt himſelf forward, I cannot perſuade myſelf that he is the Man. I have not a good enough Opinion of his Abilities. Accordingly, I will not give my Advice that he ſhould be appointed Succeſſor to Granby."

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Bedford arrived in Town from Bath.

Letters from the North, Yeſterday, give moſt diſagreeable Accounts of the Floods; they mention, that the Corpſe of the late Duke of Argyll was driven down by the Strength of the Current, and the Coachman, Horſes, and ſeveral Perſons attending the Corpſe were drowned.

Extract of a Letter from Norfolk, November 22.

"Laſt Sunday Norwich was quite deluged; the People were obliged to be carried in Boats through the Streets at a Penny a Head; the Water reached the Firſt Floors, and there appeared no Difference between the River and the Fields, all being One continued Piece of Water; Two Boats were loſt here the ſame Day, and Fourteen Men periſhed. The Loſs to the Farmers, by having all Sorts of Cattle drowned, is almoſt incredible."

In a certain Place, on Tueſday laſt, Lord H——k and the Duke of R—m—d, had very hot Words, in Conſequence of an Aſſertion of the latter reflecting the former; no leſs than the Lye indirect paſſed between them: However, the Affair was adjuſted before they left the Room, by the Interpoſition of ſome Friends.

It is ſaid Notice is given to the Merchants trading to the Weſt-Indies, not to proceed thither without a Convoy, which will be ready to ſail the latter End of next Month.

We are aſſured, that a noble Duke, of independent Spirit and Fortune, has poſitively declared, that he will have nothing to do with the preſent weak Adminiſtration.

Yeſterday War was declared againſt Spain,——by the Heralds in Change-Alley.

Dec. 1. Mr. Edmund Burke, in his Speech in the Robinhood Society, the other Day, ſays, "To me he ſeems to tread cloſe in the Foot-Steps of his Fellow-Labourers in the Miniſterial Vineyard, and to crow over us with the ſame Reaſon, that they triumph over the Americans. As the injured Coloniſts have begun to import, they conclude that their Point is gained, and they cry out Victory! But what Ground have they for this Exultation? The Coloniſts have all along continued true to their grand original Principle. As the Miniſters were not ſatisfied with the declaratory Act, but reduced to practice a Right which ſhould have been deemed only ſpeculative; as they impoſed Taxes upon certain Articles of Commerce, the Coloniſts diſcontinued the Importation of theſe Articles. As the Miniſters, in their great Wiſdom, choſe to repeal every new Tax but that on Tea, the Coloniſts choſe to keep Pace with them in their Scheme of Reconciliation, and to commence the Importation of the Articles which were again freed of Taxes. But as the Miniſters thought proper, for the Sake of preſerving the Right of Taxation, to continue the Duty on Tea, the Coloniſts, in order to deny this Right, thought proper to continue their Aſſociations for the Non-importation of Tea. In ſhort, they have invariably regulated their Conduct by that of the Miniſters. As Adminiſtration roſe in its Pretenſions, America roſe. As Adminiſtration relaxed, America relaxed. Nor has yet any Advantage been gained over them. Though the Loſs of their Trade, the Loſs of their Affections and Allegiance, has been hazarded, the Quarrel is as far as ever from a Determination. They have in ſome Meaſure copied the Prudence of the King of Pruſſia, One of the moſt politic Princes in Europe. When any Foreign State lays a Tax upon any Goods exported out of his Territories, what does he do? He immediately lays an equivalent Tax upon ſome Commodity out of their Country. The Americans could not directly take this Step, but they did what was tantamount; they entered into ſolemn Agreement, to import no taxed Goods.

"Thus it appears from this Deduction, that the Miniſters have no Reaſon to plume themſelves upon the Termination of the Quarrels, which they have revived in America, or upon any Aſſiſtance which they are likely to derive from that Quarter. Beſides the Americans can heartily concur in any Meaſure, which it may be neceſſary for Britain to embrace at this Juncture, their Grievances muſt be redreſſed. The ſame irreſragable Arguments which were applied by my honourable Friend to Britain, are equally applicable to them, and to the laſt. Their Support muſt be purchaſed by the Removal of every Cauſe of Diſcontent. This is the only Magic, the only Charm, which can draw their Affection, which can reconcile and unite the different Members of the Empire, and make it act as if inſpired by one Soul. Inſtead, therefore, of charging the Americans with any unwarrantable Practices, and thus threatening them with coercive Meaſures, the Miniſter ought immediately to move for the Repeal of the Tea Act, and to have adopted every other Scheme of Reconciliation. Then formed by mutual Confidence and Attachment into One firm and compact Body, we may look our Enemies in the Face. He who gives any other Advice, ſhall hardly be an honeſt Man, much leſs a wiſe Counſellor; and the Miniſter, who could not ſee and embrace this Truth, is not by his Abilities entitled to the Station which he occupies. For, if the Engliſh Confederacy be an Object of Terror, it is certainly no laſt Object of Contempt. He, therefore, who will not ſtrive to exert againſt it the whole undivided Strength of our Empire, muſt either be a Foe or a Driveller."

Dec. 6. We hear that on Monday 3 more Men of War and Sloops were put in Commiſſion.

It is ſaid that ſome new Regulations, no leſs ſalutary for the Colonies than ſatisfactory to the Mother Country, are now agitating; the Hint of which was ſuggeſted by a Nobleman, who has on ſeveral Occaſions diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a great Aſſembly.

We hear that the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty will ſoon be required to attend the Houſe of Peers on very important Buſineſs.

A Marriage is talked of between Prince Henry of Pruſſia, and the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias.

It is ſaid that an univerſal Change will ſhortly take Place in his Majeſty's ſeveral Governments in America, and the Weſt-Indies.

The laſt Time L—— C——d went to the Upper Room of the Robin-Hood Society, a Perſon put a Paper into his Hand, with a Requeſt, that he ſhould ſpeak upon the Contents immediately in the Room. His L——p repeated the Circumſtances, with obſerving, the writing was very familiar to him, having received in the Courſe of laſt War many of his Intelligences in the ſame Hand. He further obſerved, that it intimated, that the very French Engineer, who had planned the taking of St. Philips, had given a Second Plan for the taking of Gibraltar, which was agreed to by the Courts of France and Spain; and according to the immediate Preparations made in Conſequence of this Scheme, he did not doubt that the Garriſon of that Fortreſs was already beſieged. Lord N——th, it is ſaid, has openly declared himſelf in C——l for War.

By a Gentleman who arrived on Friday Night from France we have undoubted Intelligence, that the French have 26 Men of War manned, and ready to ſail, in the Harbour of Breſt; and alſo that the French Soldiery were marching in great Numbers towards the Sea-Coaſt.

A Courier is expected from Spain, we hear, the latter End of this Week.

It is ſaid that the Houſe of Lords will adjourn for the Holidays on Thurſday; and the Commons on the Day following.

It is a certain Piece of Information, that the joint Efforts of the Courts of France and Spain have not been able to procure as yet a ſufficient Number of Sailors to Man Half the Number of Ships that we have now ready for Service.

WHITEHALL, *Dec.* 8. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable William Earl of Dunmore, now Governor of New-York, to be his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia. William Tryon, Eſq; now Governor of North-Carolina, to be Governor of New York, in the Room of the Earl of Dunmore; And Henry Martin, Eſq; to be Governor of North-Carolina, in the Room of Mr. Tryon.

SPEECH of Lord C——d M.

THE Duke of Richmond having on the 22d of laſt Month moved that an Addreſs might be preſented to the King, that his Majeſty might give Orders for laying before the Houſe, all Letters and Papers received by the Miniſtry, between the 12th of September 1769, and the 12th of September 1770, and this being oppoſed by the Miniſtry, upon the Ground of the Impropriety of it, while the Matter in Queſtion was the Subject of a Negociation with the Spaniſh Ambaſſador; and that infinite Regard and Tenderneſs ought to be ſhewn to the Delicacy of the Spaniſh Honour, and the Punctilios of that Court. And Lord Hil——gh having ſpoken in a very exalted Tone on this Occaſion, the Earl of Ch——m roſe up and ſpoke as follows:

MY LORDS,

I riſe to give my hearty Aſſent to the Motion made by the noble Duke; by his Grace's Favour, I have been permitted to ſee it before it was offered to the Houſe. I have fully conſidered the Neceſſity of ob-

taining from the King's Servants a Communication of the Papers deferred in the Motion, and I am perſuaded that the alarming State of Facts, as well as the Strength of Reaſoning, with which the noble Duke has urged and enforced that Neceſſity, muſt have been powerfully felt by your Lordſhips; that I mean to ſay, upon this Occaſion, may ſeem perhaps to extend beyond the Limits of the Motion before us. But I flatter myſelf, my Lords, that if I am honoured with your Attention, it will appear that the Meaning and Object of this Queſtion are naturally connected with Conſiderations of the moſt extenſive national Importance. For entering into ſuch Conſiderations, no Seſſion is improper; no Occaſion ſhould be neglected. Something muſt be done, my Lords, and immediately, to ſave an injured, inſulted, undone Country. If not to ſave the State, my Lords, at leaſt to mark out, and drag to public Juſtice thoſe Servants of the Crown, by whoſe Ignorance, Neglect, or Treachery, this once great, and flouriſhing People are reduced to a Condition as deplorable at home, as it is deſpicable abroad. Examples are wanted, my Lords, and ſhould be given to the World for the Inſtruction of future Times, even though they be uſeleſs to ourſelves. I do not mean, my Lords, now in a proſperous Day, and promiſing a happy Concluſion.

In the Diſtreſs and Weakneſs of this Country, my Lords, and conſcious as the Miniſtry ought to be how much they have contributed to that Diſtreſs and Weakneſs, I think a Tone of Modeſty, of Submiſſion, of Humility, would become them better; *qualem cunque tamen Modeſtiam deſiderant*. Before this Country they ſtand as the greateſt Criminals. Such I ſhall prove them to be; for I do not doubt of proving to your Lordſhips Satisfaction, that ſince they have been entruſted with the Conduct of the King's Affairs, they have done every Thing they ought not to have done, and hardly any Thing they ought to have done. The noble Lord talks of Spaniſh Punctilios in the lofty Stile and Idiom of a Spaniard. We are to be wonderfully tender of the Spaniſh Point of Honour, as if *they* had been the Complainants, as if *they* had received the Injury. I think he would have done better to have told us, what Care had been taken of the Engliſh Honour. My Lords, I am well acquainted with the Character of that Nation, at leaſt as far as it is repreſented by their Court and Miniſtry, and ſhould think this Country diſhonoured by a Compariſon of the Engliſh good Faith with the Punctilios of a Spaniard. My Lords, the Engliſh are a candid, and ingenuous People; the Spaniards are as mean, and crafty, as they are proud and inſolent. The Integrity of the Engliſh Merchant, the generous Spirit of our naval and military Officers, would be degraded by a Compariſon with *their* Merchants, or Officers. With their Miniſters I have often been obliged to negociate, and never met with an Inſtance of Candour, or Dignity, in their Proceedings; nothing but low Cunning, Trick, and Artifice; after a long Experience of their want of Candour, and good Faith, I found myſelf compelled to talk to them in a peremptory, deciſive Language. On this Principle I ſubmitted my Advice to a trembling Council for an immediate Declaration of a War with Spain. Your Lordſhips well know what were the Conſequences of not following that Advice. Since, however, for Reaſons unknown to me, it has been thought adviſeable to negociate with the Court of Spain, I ſhould have conceived that the great and ſingle Object of ſuch a Negociation, would have been, to have obtained complete Satisfaction for the Injury done to the Crown, and People of England. But, if I underſtand the noble Lord, the only Object of the preſent Negociation is to find a Salvo for the punctilious Honour of the Spaniards. The Abſurdity of ſuch an Idea, is of itſelf inſupportable. But, my Lords, I object to our negociating at all, in our preſent Circumſtances. We are not in that Situation, in which a great, and powerful Nation is permitted to negociate. A foreign Power has forcibly robbed his Majeſty of a Part of his Dominions. Is the Iſland reſtored? Are you replaced in ſtatu quo? If that had been done, it might then perhaps have been juſtifiable to treat with the Aggreſſor upon the Satisfaction he ought to make for the Inſult offered to the Crown of England. But will you deſcend ſo low, will you ſo ſhamefully betray the King's Honour, as to make it Matter of Negociation whether his Majeſty's Poſſeſſions ſhall be reſtored to him or not? I doubt not, my Lords, that there are ſome important Myſteries in the Conduct of this Affair, which, whenever they are explained, will account for the profound Silence now obſerved by the King's Servants. The Time will come, my Lords, when they ſhall be dragged from their Concealments. There are ſome Queſtions which, ſooner or later, muſt be anſwered. The Miniſtry, I find, without declaring themſelves explicitly, have taken Pains to poſſeſs the Public with an Opinion, that the Spaniſh Court have conſtantly diſavowed the Proceedings of their Governor; and ſome Perſons, I ſee, have been ſhameleſs and daring enough to adviſe his Majeſty to ſupport and countenance this Opinion in his Speech from the Throne. Certainly, my Lords, there never was a more odious, a more infamous Falſehood impoſed on a great Nation. It degrades the King's Honour. It is an Inſult to Parliament. His Majeſty has been adviſed to confirm, and give Currency to *an abſolute Falſehood*. I beg your Lordſhips Attention, and I hope I ſhall be underſtood, when I repeat, that the Court of Spain's having diſavowed the Act of their Governor is an *abſolute, a palpable Falſehood*. Let me aſk, my Lords, when the firſt Communication was made by the Court of Madrid, of their being appriſed of the taking of Falkland Iſlands, was it accompanied with an offer of inſtant Reſtitution, of immediate Satisfaction, and the Puniſhment of the Spaniſh Governor? If it was not, they have adopted the Act as their own, and the very Mention of a Diſavowal is an impudent Inſult offered to the King's Dignity. The King of Spain owns the Theft, while he leaves him unpuniſhed, and profits by the Theft; in vulgar Engliſh, he is the Receiver of ſtolen Goods, and ought to be treated accordingly.

If your Lordſhips will look back to a Period of the Engliſh Hiſtory, in which the Circumſtances are reverſed, in which the Spaniards were the Complainants, you will ſee how differently *they* ſucceeded. You will ſee one of the ableſt Men, one of the braveſt Officers this, or any other Country ever produced (it is hardly neceſſary to mention the Name of Sir Walter Raleigh) ſacrificed by the meaneſt Prince that ever ſat upon this Throne, to the vindictive Jealouſy of that haughty Court. James the Firſt was baſe enough, at the Inſtance of Gondomar, to ſuffer a Sentence againſt Sir Walter Raleigh, for another ſuppoſed Offence, to be carried into Execution almoſt Twelve Years after it had been paſſed. This was the Pretence. His real Crime was, that he had mortally offended the Spaniards, while he acted by the King's expreſs Orders, and under his Commiſſion.

My Lords, the pretended Diſavowal by the Court of Spain is as ridiculous as it is falſe. If your Lordſhips want any other Proof, call for your own Officers who were ſtationed at Falkland Iſland. Aſk the Officer who commanded the Garriſon, whether, when he was ſummoned to ſurrender, the Demand was made in the Name of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, or of his Catholic Majeſty? Was the Iſland ſaid to belong to Don Francisco Bucarelli, or to the King of Spain? If I am not miſtaken, we have been in Poſſeſſion of theſe Iſlands ſince the Year 1764, or 1765. Will the Miniſtry aſſert, that in all that Time the Spaniſh Court have never once claimed them? That their Right to them has never been urged, or mentioned to our Miniſtry? If it has, the Act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres is plainly the Conſequence of our Refuſal to acknowledge and ſubmit to the Spaniſh Claims. For Five Years they negociate. When that fails, they take the Iſland by Force. If that Meaſure had ariſen out of the general Inſtructions, conſtantly given to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, ſhould the Execution of it have been deferred to long.

My Lords, if the Falſhood of this pretended Diſavowal had been confined to the Court of Spain, I ſhould have admitted it without Concern. I ſhould have been content, that they themſelves had left a Door open for Excuſe, and Accommodation. The King of England's Honour is not touched till he adopts the Falſhood, delivers it to his Parliament, and makes it his own. I cannot quit this Subject without comparing the Conduct of the preſent Miniſtry with that of a Gentleman (Mr. George Grenville) who is now no more. The Occaſions were ſimilar. The French had a little Iſland from us, called by us Turks Iſland. The Miniſter, then at the Head of the Treaſury, took the Buſineſs upon himſelf; but he did not negociate;—he ſent for the French Ambaſſador, and made a peremptory Demand. A Courier was diſpatched to Paris, and returned, in a few Days, with Orders for inſtant Reſtitution, not only of the Iſland, but of every Thing that the Engliſh Subjects had loſt.

Such then, my Lords, are the Circumſtances of our Difference with Spain; and in this Situation, we are told that a Negociation has been entered into; that this Negociation, which muſt have commenced near Three Months ago, is ſtill depending, and that any Inſight into the actual State of it will impede the Concluſion. My Lords, I am not, for my own Part, very anxious to draw from the Miniſtry the Information, which they take ſo much Care to conceal from us. I very well know where this honourable Negociation *will* end, where it *muſt* end. We may perhaps be able to patch up an Accommodation for the preſent, but we ſhall have a Spaniſh War in Six Months.

From what I have ſaid, my Lords, I do not doubt but it will be underſtood by many Lords, and given out to the Publick, that I am for hurrying the Nation, at all Events, into a War with Spain. My Lords, I diſclaim ſuch Counſels, and I beg that this Declaration may be remembered; let us have Peace, my Lords, but let it be honourable, be ſecure. A patched up Peace will not do. It will not ſatisfy the Nation, tho' it may be approved of by Parliament. I diſtinguiſh widely between a ſolid Peace, and diſgraceful Expedients, by which a War may be deferred, but cannot be avoided. I am as tender of the Effuſion of human Blood, as the noble Lord who dwelt ſo long upon the Miſeries of War. If the bloody Politics of ſome noble Lords had been followed, England, and every Quarter of his Majeſty's Dominions, would have been glutted with Blood; the Blood of our own Countrymen.

My Lords, I have better Reaſons perhaps than many of your Lordſhips for deſiring Peace upon the Terms I have deſcribed. I know the Strength and Preparation of the Houſe of Bourbon. I know the defenceleſs, unprepared Condition of this Country. I know by what Miſmanagement we are reduced to this Situation; and when I conſider, who are the Men by whom a War, in the Outſet at leaſt, muſt be conducted, can I but wiſh for Peace? I think it would be Treachery to the Nation to conceal from them their real Circumſtances; and, with reſpect to a foreign Enemy, I know that all Concealments are vain and uſeleſs. They are as well acquainted with the actual Force, and Weakneſs of this Country, as any of the King's Servants. This is no Time for Silence or Reſerve. I charge the Miniſtry with the higheſt Crimes that Men in their Stations can be guilty of. I charge them with having deſtroyed all Content and Unanimity at home, by a Series of oppreſſive, unconſtitutional Meaſures, and with having betrayed, and delivered up the Nation defenceleſs to a Foreign Enemy.

Their utmoſt Vigour has reached no farther than to a fruitleſs, protracted Negociation. When they ſhould have acted, they have contented themſelves with talking *about it, Goddeſs and about it*. If we do not ſtand forth, and do our Duty in the preſent Criſis, the Nation is irretrievably undone. I deſpiſe the little Policy of Concealments. You ought to know the whole of your Situation. If the Information be new to the Miniſtry, let them take Care to profit by it. I mean to rouſe, to alarm the whole Nation, to rouſe the Miniſtry, if poſſible, who ſeem awake to nothing but the Preſervation of their Places, to awaken the King.

[After taking Notice, that through the Months of January in June, had received Advice of the Commencement of Hoſtilities by a Spaniſh Armament, waraing the King's Garriſon to quit an Iſland belonging to the King, yet they lay dormant as if nothing had happened, till the 9th of September, when they heard of the Blow being actually ſtruck. And that ſince this Time, after all their Boaſts, in a Period of conſiderably more than Two Months, they had not raiſed Ten Thouſand Men at the utmoſt; for in his own Breaſt he was convinced the Number did not exceed Eight Thouſand. And that Forty Ships of the Line, with their neceſſary attendant Frigates, required Forty Thouſand Seamen, and that in the laſt War there were 85,000 Seamen actually employed. That the Number newly raiſed added to the Peace Eſtabliſhment, did not now amount to Twenty Thouſand. He then proceeded to ſtate the Extent and Variety of the Service which muſt be provided for, in the following Words:]

The firſt great and acknowledged Object of National Defence, my Lords, in this Country, is to maintain ſuch a ſuperior naval Force as ſhall, even the united Fleets of France and Spain may not be Maſters of the Channel.

The Second naval Object with an Engliſh Miniſtry ſhould be to maintain at all Times a powerful active Squadron.

The Third Object, indiſpenſable, I conceive, in the Diſtribution of our Navy, is to maintain ſuch a Force in the Bay of Gibraltar, as may be ſufficient to cover the Garriſon, to watch the Motions of the Spaniards, and to keep open the Communication with Minorca. The Miniſtry will not betray ſuch Want of Information as to diſpute the Truth of any of theſe Propoſitions. But how will your Lordſhips be aſtoniſhed, when I inform you in what Manner they have provided for theſe great, theſe eſſential Objects! As to the firſt, I mean the Defence of the Channel, I take upon myſelf to affirm to your Lordſhips, that, at this Hour (and I beg that the Date may be taken down and obſerved) we cannot ſend out Eleven Ships of the Line ſo manned and equipped, that any Officer of Rank and Credit in the Service, ſhall accept of the Command, and ſtake his Reputation upon it. We have One Ship of the Line at Jamaica, One at the Leeward Iſlands, and One at Gibraltar,—yet, at this very Moment, for aught the Miniſtry know, both Jamaica and Gibraltar may be attacked, and, if they are attacked (which God forbid) they muſt fall. Nothing can prevent it, but the Appearance of a ſuperior Squadron. It is true, that, ſome Two Months ago, Four Ships of the Line were ordered from Portſmouth, and One from Plymouth, to carry a Relief from Ireland to Gibraltar. Theſe Ships, my Lords, a Week ago were ſtill in Port. If, upon their Arrival at Gibraltar, they ſhould find the Bay poſſeſſed by a ſuperior Squadron, the Relief cannot be landed; and, if it could be landed, of what Force do your Lordſhips think it conſiſts? Two Regiments of Four Hundred Men each, at a Time like this, are ſent to ſecure a Place of ſuch Importance as Gibraltar! A Place which, it is univerſally agreed, cannot hold againſt a vigorous Attack from the Sea, if once the Enemy ſhould be as far Maſters of the Bay, as to make good a Landing even with a moderate Force.—The indiſpenſible Service of the Lines requires at leaſt Four Thouſand Men. The preſent Garriſon conſiſts of about Two Thouſand Three Hundred; ſo that, if the Relief ſhould be fortunate enough to get on ſhore, they will want Eight Hundred Men of their neceſſary Complement.

Let us now, my Lords, turn our Eyes homewards. When the Defence of Great-Britain or Ireland is in Queſtion, it is no longer a Point of Honour; it is not the Security of Foreign Commerce, or Foreign Poſſeſſions; we are to contend for the very Being of the State; I have good Authority to aſſure your Lordſhips that the Spaniards have now a Fleet at Ferrol, completely manned and ready to ſail, which we are in no Condition to meet. We could not this Day ſend out Eleven Ships of the Line properly equipped, and To-morrow the Enemy may be Maſters of the Channel. It is unneceſſary to preſs the Conſequences of theſe Facts upon your Lordſhips Minds; if the Enemy were to land in full Force either upon this Coaſt, or in Ireland, where is your Army? Where is your Defence? My Lords, if the Houſe of Bourbon make a wiſe and vigorous Uſe of the actual Advantages they have over us, it is more than poſſible, on this Day Month, we may not be a Nation. What military Force can the Miniſtry ſhew to anſwer any ſudden Demand? I do not ſpeak of Foreign Expeditions, or offenſive Operations. I ſpeak of the interior Defence of Ireland and of this Country. This Subject, my Lords, leads me to Conſiderations of Policy, and Foreign Alliance. It is more connected with them than your Lordſhips may at firſt imagine.—When I compare the Numbers of our People, eſtimated highly at Seven Millions, with the Population of France, and Spain, uſually computed at Twenty-five Millions, I ſee a clear, Self-evident Impoſſibility for this Country to contend with the united Power of the Houſe of Bourbon, merely upon the Strength of its own Reſources. They, who talk of confining a great War to naval Operations only, ſpeak without Knowledge, or Experience. We can no more command the Diſpoſition, than the Events of a War. Wherever we are attacked, there we muſt defend.

I have been much abuſed, my Lords, for ſupporting a War, which it has been the Faſhion to call my German War. But I can affirm, with a clear Conſcience, that that Abuſe has been thrown upon me by Men, who were either unacquainted with Facts, or had an Intereſt in miſrepreſenting them. I ſhall ſpeak plainly and frankly to your Lordſhips upon this, as I do upon every Occaſion. That I did in Parliament oppoſe, to the utmoſt of my Power, our engaging in a German War, is moſt true; and if the ſame Circumſtances were to recur, I would act the ſame Part, and oppoſe

again. But, when I was called upon to take a Share in the Administration, that Measure was already decided. Before I was appointed Secretary of State, the first Treaty with the King of Prussia was signed, and not only ratified by the Crown but approved of, and confirmed by a Resolution of both Houses of Parliament. It was a Weight fastened upon my Neck. By that Treaty the Honour of the Crown, and the Honour of the Nation, were equally engaged. How could I recede from such an Engagement? How could I advise the Crown to desert a great Prince in the midst of those Difficulties, in which a Reliance upon the good Faith of this Country had contributed to involve him, or to forfeit, by willingly submit to your Lordships Candour, I appeal to that wonderful Man (might perhaps have extricated himself from his Difficulties without our Assistance. He has Talents which, in every Thing that touches the human Capacity, do Honour to the human Mind. But how would England have supported that Reputation of Credit, and good Faith, by which we have been distinguished in Europe? What other foreign Power would have sought our Friendship? What other foreign Power would have accepted of an Alliance with us?

I have taken a wide Circuit, my Lords, and trespassed, I fear, too long upon your Lordships Patience. Yet I cannot conclude without endeavouring to bring home your Thoughts to an Object more immediately interesting to us than any I have yet considered. I mean the internal Condition of this Country. We may look abroad for Wealth, or Triumph, or Luxury. But England, my Lords, is the main Stay, the last Resort of the whole Empire. To this Point every Scheme of Policy, whether foreign or domestic, should ultimately refer. Have any Measures been taken to satisfy, or to unite the People? Are the Grievances they have so long complained of removed? Or do they stand not only unredressed, but aggravated? Is the free Right of Election restored to the elective Body? My Lords, I myself am one of the People. I esteem that Security and Independance, which is the original Birthright of an Englishman, far beyond the Privileges, however splended, which are annexed to the Peerage. I myself am by Birth an English Elector, and join with the Freeholders of England, as in a common Cause. Believe me, my Lords, we mistake our real Interest as much as our Duty, when we separate Ourselves from the Mass of the People. Can it be expected that Englishmen will unite heartily in Defence of a Government, by which they feel themselves insulted and oppressed? Restore them to their Rights? *That* is the true Way to make them unanimous. It is not a ceremonious Recommendation from the Throne can bring back Peace and Harmony to discontented People! That insipid, annual Opiate has been administered so long, that it has lost its Effect. Something substantial, something effectual must be done.

My Lords, if the general Representation, which I have had the Honour to lay before you, of the Situation of publick Affairs, has, in any Measure engaged your Attention, your Lordships, I am sure, will agree with me, that the Season calls for more than common Prudence and Vigour in the Direction of our Councils.

The Ministry are now balancing between a War, which they ought to have foreseen, but for which they have made no Provision, and an ignominious Compromise. Let me warn them of their Danger. If they are forced into a War, they stand it at the Hazard of their Heads. If, by an ignominious Compromise, they should stain the Honour of the Crown, or sacrifice the Rights of the People, let them look to their Consciences, and consider whether they will be able to walk the Streets in safety.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 21.

We are informed that a few Days ago, one of the Prisoners in *Baltimore* County Jail, inhumanly murdered his Companion, by cutting his Throat, of which Wound he instantly died.

We have had the most favourable Winter ever known in this Province, until Saturday last, when there fell a deep Snow, since which the Weather has been so extremely severe, that all Communication with the Eastern Shore has been for several Days shut up by the Ice.

Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's County.

WHEREAS it is apprehended that a private Inspection of Tobacco, as nearly similar as may be to the Mode prescribed under the late Inspection Law, is the most likely Method which can now be fallen upon to prevent the Inconvenience to the Merchants and Planters, which would otherwise follow from the Loss of that Law.

It is therefore agreed, that Mr. *Benjamin Brookes* be Inspector at *Upper Marlborough* Warehouse, who hath taken a voluntary Oath before Mr. *David Craufurd*, One of the Justices of *Prince-George's* County Court, for his carefully and faithfully receiving, examining, inspecting, and reviewing Tobacco at *Upper Marlborough* Warehouse, similar to the Oath prescribed by the late Inspection Law, to be taken by the Inspectors; and that he be and continue till the First Day of *December* next, a Viewer and Receiver of all Tobaccoes (except herein after excepted) which shall be carried to the said Warehouse, on or before the Twentieth Day of *August* next, and shall give the like Attendance, and shall in like Manner view, break, examine, reject or pass, and receive, weigh, mark and brand, and give such Notes for, and deliver out such Tobacco for Exportation, in like Manner, as he would have been obliged to do, if he had been appointed and qualified an Inspector at *Upper Marlborough* Warehouse, under a Continuation of the late Inspection Law; and shall be entitled to receive the Sum of Two Shillings and Six Pence Currency *per* Hogshead, *viz.* One Shilling and Six Pence of which to be as a sufficient Reward for his Salary, and the remaining One Shilling to be paid by the said Inspector, to the Proprietor of the said Warehouse, by Way of Rent; and for securing the Payment of all such Dues, we agree that the Inspector may detain in said Warehouse every Hogshead of Tobacco he shall from Time to Time so inspect (and which are not paid for) until the above Payments are duly made.

That we will not buy or ship any Tobacco which shall not be so viewed, examined, received, passed and branded, by the said Viewer or Receiver at *Upper Marlborough* Warehouse, or which shall not be received or passed as good merchantable Tobacco, at some other Warehouse, according to the Agreement which prevails at such Warehouse.

That it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Association, and the Inspector hereby appointed is strictly charged and required, not to make use of, or any Way employ, or suffer to be made use of, or employed, the Prizes or Warehouse, for the receiving or reprizing any Tobacco that shall be brought to said Warehouse, by or for any Officer or Clergyman, as such.

And we do, for and on the Part of each of us respectively, engage ourselves to keep this Agreement, and adhere to the Spirit of it honestly and faithfully.

Witness our Hands this

23d Day of *February*, 1771.

FOR SALE,

A Genteel and known good Pair of bright bay half blooded Horses, Seven Years old, between Fifteen and Sixteen Hands high. They are well broke, and without Fault. For Particulars enquire of the Printer. (1m)

WALTER OSBURN, Wheel-maker and Turner,

TAKES this Method to inform his Customers, that he is moved from *Annapolis* to *London-Town*, at the Sign of the Spining-Wheel and Doll at the Ferry, where he carries on all Sorts of Turning, and for the Convenience of his Customers in *Annapolis*, he will attend on Tuesday and Friday in every Week, at the House of Mr. *William Slicer*, Cabinet-maker, where all Commands may be left. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Work well done, and on the shortest Notice.

N. B. He likewise makes Bench Screws of all Sorts. (6w)

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 2d Tuesday of *March* next, if fair, otherwise the next fair Day, will be set up to the lowest Bidder, a Brick Presbyterian Church to be built 48 by 26 Feet. Any Person disposed to undertake the same, are desired to meet the Persons appointed to let the Building on that Day, at the present Meeting-House near *Bladensburg*, *Prince-George's* County.

Signed per Order,

ANDREW BEALL, Clerk.

February 10, 1771.

THE Subscriber inoculates again at his House on Friday the 22d Instant. He will also inoculate in any Gentleman's Family, on Notice given to him, any Time after *Port-Tobacco* Court, for 12 Pistoles, if the Family doth not exceed 12 in Number; any above a Pistole *per* Head for Whites, and 20 Shillings for Negroes. H. JERNINGHAM.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, living near *Allen's Fresh*, in *Charles* County, on the 23d of *January* last, One white Mare, about 8 Years old, near 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus .·. has a large Scar on the Top of her Back, occasioned by the Hurt of a Saddle. Also, a dark Iron gray Colt, about 2 Years old, hath a Star in his Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock thus B about 13 Hands and 1 Inch high, a natural Pacer.

Whoever will bring the aforesaid Mare and Colt to the Subscriber, shall have 40 Shillings Reward, paid by (w4) BASILL PAIN.

Annapolis, January 30, 1771.

RAWLINGS and BARNES, Plasterers and Stucco-workers, late from *London*,

TAKE this Method of informing the Gentlemen, that they intend carrying on with Care and Diligence the said Business. Those Gentlemen who please to favour them with their Commands, may depend on their Work being done as neat as in *London*,

By their humble Servants,

JOHN RAWLINGS, & JAMES BARNES.

N. B. Gentlemen may be waited on with Designs for Cielings and Cornices on the shortest Notice, by directing for the above, at Mr. *Charles Bryan's*, Shoe maker in *Annapolis*. (w4)

Patowmack, Charles County, *February* 7, 1771.

WANTED,

A Woman that is qualified for managing Household Affairs, and bringing up Girls, in a genteel Way, such a one (being well recommended) will meet with the best Encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber, living about Eight Miles below *Piscataway*.

(4w) THOMAS HANSON MARSHALL.

On the 4th Day of *March next will be exposed to public Sale to the highest Bidder*, at Nottingham, in Prince George's *County*,

A Tract of Land, called *Rencher's Adventure*, lying in the County aforesaid, heretofore mortgaged by *Thomas Hodgkin*, deceased, to *Bartholomew Pomeroy*, for 1000 Acres more or less, and now subject to the equitable Right of Redemption, of the Heir at Law, of the said *Thomas Hodgkin*, deceased, by

FRANK LEEKE, Attorney in Fact, (ts) for *Bartholomew Pomeroy*.

Charles county, *Feb.* 9, 1771.

THE Subscriber's ill State of Health rendering him frequently incapable of taking Care of his Effects, which of Course must be wasting, being desirous to pay and settle with his Creditors, requests them to attend in Person, or appoint Deputies, with each of their Claims, at the House of Mr. *Joseph Courts*, at *Piles Fresh*, on Wednesday the 20th of this Instant; at which Time he will give up all his real and personal Estate to such Trustees as his Creditors and himself shall chuse, to be sold to discharge the Claims that may justly come against him.

(w3) ROBERT HORNER.

RAN away about the 23d of *December* last, from *Fort-Frederick* Furnace, a Country born Negro Man named JACOB, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, a likely lively Fellow, not very black, has very white Teeth, which stand rather wide than close to each other, is well acquainted with the Neighbourhood of *Annapolis*, pretty quick spoken, and has formerly had a scald Head: His Cloathing is uncertain, tho' 'tis likely he had a Fearnought short Coat or upper Jacket, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Osnabrig Shirt, Common Country made Negro Shoes, and mill'd Yarn Stockings. He took with him an old very brown or rather black Draft Horse, about 14 and an Half Hands high, stout made, broad round Buttocks, switch Tail, and probably then, as usual, shod all round.

Whoever will deliver the Negro at the Works, or *Annapolis*, shall have, if taken in the Province FIFTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the Province FIVE POUNDS *Pennsylvania* Currency, or if out of the Province and secured in any Jail and Notice given, FIFTY SHILLINGS, and for the Horse TWENTY if delivered at the Works, or *Annapolis*.

If any Body has seen the Negro or Horse, Notice of it would be thankfully acknowledged, as it is unknown what Road the Fellow has taken.

JACQUES & JOHNSON.

To be sold by the Subscriber, on Saturday the 23d Instant, at the Coffee-House in Annapolis, *at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, for Cash*,

TWO LIKELY

NEGRO WOMEN.

CHARLES WALLACE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE

LAWS passed at the Two last SESSIONS of ASSEMBLY.

TO BE SOLD,

A Shoemaker, who is a very good Workman, and his Wife, a skilful Sempstress. They have about Two Years to serve. Enquire of the Printer (3w)

January 20, 1771.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Charles* County, on the 2d of *November* last, a Mulatto Man Slave, who calls himself *Stephen Butler*, and says he is a Relation of *Will* and *Moll Butler*, who were cleared at the Provincial Court; he says he will not serve, nor has any Mulatto a Right; and he has played several Villainous Tricks both before and since he ran away: He is about 40 Years of Age, 6 Feet 2 Inches high, thin visaged, and has a small Scar on his right Cheek; he plays on the Fiddle, and is a Wheelwright, Sawyer, tight Cooper, and House Carpenter by Trade: Had on, when he went away, a gray Jacket, with a blue Duffel one over it.

Whoever will bring him to his Master, shall have, if taken in the County, Five Dollars, if out of the County Eight, and if out of the Province Twenty. paid by LEONARD BOARMAN.

General Post-Office, *New-York, Jan.* 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY's Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between *Great-Britain* and *America*) been pleased to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New-York*: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be closed at the Post-Office in *New-York*, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the First Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General.

(12) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

THE Constables of the several Hundreds in *Anne-Arundel* County, are desired to attend the County Court the Second Wednesday in *March*, *August*, and *November*

Signed per Order,

JOHN BRICE, Clerk.

January 3, 1771.

THE Copartnership of *James Christie*, junr. and *John Boyd* of *Joppa*, *Baltimore* County, having expired and been dissolved on the First Instant, and the Subscriber and his Agents being solely and fully empowered to settle and finish the Business of that Concern. It is requested of those who have Claims against it, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid, and those who are indebted to that Copartnership are desired speedily to pay off their respective Balances, or at least to give Bonds with Security, if desired, for them, either to Mr. *Thomas Miller* at *Joppa*, or at *Baltimore-Town*, to

(w6) JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

Dorchester County, *January* 14, 1771.

RAN away from the Subscribers, a Servant Man, named *William Fairy Bowden*, he is a slim made Man, about 24 Years of Age, and has followed the Occupation of a School-Master: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat, Country made Jacket, with Lappels, Snuff coloured Velvet Breeches, and wears his own Hair, which is black and straight: It is supposed he took a small bay Mare away with him, the Mare has Two white Feet, and her Mane hangs on the riling Side; there was a good Saddle on the Mare, and a Pair of blue Housing Bands, with Leather and Surcingle to the Saddle.

Whoever takes up the Man and Mare, and secures them, so as the Owners shall get them again, shall have Five Pounds paid them, if taken out of the County, and if taken in the County, Satisfaction for their Trouble, paid by the Subscribers

WINLOCK RUPUM,
(w6) JEREMIAH CARTER.

N. B. The above Servant was born in *England*, he is a great Talker, and loves gaming.

July 20, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near *Frederick-Town*, *Frederick* County, *Maryland*, on *Monocacy*, an indented Servant Man, passing for an *Englishman*, named ADAM STANTON, a short thick Fellow, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, of a very dark Complexion, so that some People think he is a Mulatto, a Brick-maker by Trade, wears a Cap and his Head shaved, aged about 50 Years, a little pitted with the Small-Pox: Had on, and took with him, one old light coloured Cloth or German Serge Coat, one Jacket of a Kind of Cloth, partly of the same colour, double breasted, Two Pair of Osnabrig Trousers, Two Osnabrig Shirts, and one Pair of old Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, so that the Subscriber may get him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(8w) WILLIAM HARBETT.

** The said Servant has a Wife which is supposed is gone with him, she is Tall and slender, and commonly wears, a green Stuff Gown, with red and white Flowers, by Trade a Breeches-maker and Tailoriss.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Chisholm*, near the Mouth of *Monokasy*, taken up as a Stray, a black Mare, about 13 Years old, and about 13 Hands high, has a small Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Buttock, but cannot be made out what it is. The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges. (3w)

N. B. The above Stray would have been advertised before, had not the Copy been missaid.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Absolom Stalings*, near Major *Joseph Sims*, in *Prince George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a dark bay Mare, about Thirteen Hands and an Half high, has no perceivable Brand, a small Star in her Forehead, is a natural Pacer, hath a switch Tail, and a running Sore above her Nostrils, between Three and Four Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

Baltimore Town, *February* 1, 1771.

DAVID STEWART has for Sale, *Jamaica* Spirit, *West-India* Rum, Muscovado, Loaf, and Lump Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses, Cotton, &c. All which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms for Cash, or Country Produce, and those who favour him with their Custom, may depend on having any of the above Articles on better Term than they can bring them from *Philadelphia*. (w4)

N. B. Said Stewart is a constant Purchaser of Wheat, Flour, *Indian* Corn, Bees Wax, Lumber, &c. For all which he gives the highest Prices.

January 29, 1771.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at *John Tyding's*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, a Negro Woman, named Kate, who formerly lived with me, when I lived with *Thomas Sparrow*, Carpenter, in *Prince George's* County, near to Mr. *Clement Hill's* Plantation: Had on, and took with her, a Cotton Jacket and Petticoat, Osnabrig Shift, blue Yarn Stockings, Two odd Shoes, and a Negro Child about Three Months old.

Whoever brings her to the Subscriber, or secures her so as she may be had again, shall receive a Reward of Fifty Shillings, besides what the Law allows. I likewise forewarn all Persons whatever from entertaining of her at their Peril. *Thomas Sparrow*, Carpenter claims a Right to her. I likewise forewarn all Persons to purchase her or her Child from the said *Sparrow*, or any one else, for he has not the least Property or Right to her.

(w3) CHERITY SELMAN.

January 16, 1771.

To be SOLD at PUBLICK SALE, on Thursday the 21st Day of March *next, at the House of Mr.* Samuel Sugaringham, *in* Frederick-Town, Frederick *County, for ready Money, or good* London *Bills of Exchange*,

PART of a Tract of Land, lying in *Frederick* County, situated on *Little Monocacy*, called *The Addition to Happy Choice*, containing 832 Acres, it being Part of the real Estate of Mr. *Jacob Sprigg*, late of *Prince George's* County, deceased; and which by his last Will and Testament was ordered to be sold, for certain Purposes in the said Will mentioned. The Land will be sold in Parcels, or the whole together, as it may appear best for the Advantage of the Estate.

W. T. WOOTTON, Executor.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Estate of the said Mr. *Jacob Sprigg*, are desired to make immediate Payment; and those who have just Claims against said Estate, are requested to let me know them on or before the Day of Sale, that they may be settled.

(ts) W. T. WOOTTON

December 10, 1770.

To be sold by publick Vendue, on Wednesday the Second Day of March *Court next, (if not sold before by private Sale) at the House of* Arthur Charlton, *in Frederick-Town*,

PART of a Tract of Land situate in *Frederick* County, and adjacent to *Chaplin's Town*, called Addition to *Pilot's Delight*, containing One Thousand Acres. It will be set up either together or in Lots, as may best suit the Purchasers. For Title and Terms of Sale apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. JOSHUA GRIFFITH, at *Elk-Ridge* Landing.

(ts) FREDERICK SPRIGG.

N. B. Mr. JOSEPH CHAPLIN will shew the Land if called on.

January 15, 1771.

BROKE out of *Cecil* County Jail, a Man who was committed by the Name of *William Johnson*, and the Time of his Commitment was advertised in the last *Maryland* Gazette, since which he has owned his Name to be *Samuel Dale*, and said he was a Servant to Mr. *Mark Alexander*, of *Baltimore-Town*. —The same Day was committed to my Custody, a Man who calls himself *Philip Laughley*, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, black Hair, Beard, and Eyes: Has on, a white Woollen Jacket, white Woollen Trousers, much darned with blue Yarn, good Shoes and Stockings; has in One Shoe, a white Metal carved Buckle, the other tied with a String.

Whoever apprehends the Person that made his Escape, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall have a Reward of Thirty Shillings and reasonable Charges; and the Master (if any) of *Philip Laughley*, is desired to come, pay Charges, and take him away.

(tf) RICHARD THOMAS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, *January* 2, 1771.

THE Subscriber intending to *London* in *March* next, earnestly requests those who are indebted to him, to call and discharge their Balances by the first Day of *March* next; those whose Accounts are of but short Standing, will be pleased to settle, as I much wish and intend to settle every Account before I go.

I have still left on Hand about £. 300 First Cost of Goods, which I will sell at a very low Advance for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or on short Credit. (tf) JOSHUA JOHNSON.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Province in a short Time, all Persons who have just Claims against him are desired to bring them in, and those indebted are required to make immediate Payment.

WILLIAM KEVIN.

Maryland, *September* [illegible], 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE undivided third Part of the Baltimore Iron Furnace, together with the Stock in Partnership thereto belonging, Consisting of Negro Servants, Teams, &c. &c. The said Furnace, Casing-House, Bridge and Wheel Houses are all built of Stone, in the neatest Manner, and on a never failing Stream of Water, Eleven Miles distant from *Baltimore-Town*, *Baltimore* County, in the Province of *Maryland*, and on the best Road leading to said Town. The Lands are well wooded, and about it Iron Ore, which is very convenient to said Furnace, and is of the best and richest Quality, and yields such plenty that I believe no Furnace on the Continent makes more Metal while in blast. On the said Land all round the Furnace, is also a plenty of Lime-Stone, which is made Use of for Flux. The Furnace is now heating, and will be in blast in a few Days; there is already provided and at the Furnace, a very fine Stock of Ore and Coals, and growing upon the Lands, as much *Indian* Corn as I suppose may supply the Furnace for Twelve Months. At the said Furnace is a good Coal-House, and the other convenient Houses in good Repair. The Purchaser shall be put into Possession immediately, and such Time given for Payment of the Purchase Money, that may make it very easy to the Purchaser, his giving Bond upon Interest, with Security if required. Any Person inclinable to purchase will be pleased to apply to the Subscriber near *Baltimore-Town*, in said Province.

(tf) JOHN RIDGELY.

Just published, and is now ready to be delivered to the Subscribers; and to all such good People to become Subscribers for the other Two Volumes, The First Volume, (sewed in blue Boards, Price One Dollar) *of the following celebrated Work—praised—quoted—and recommended in the* British *House of Lords, by the most illuminated and illuminating of all modern Patriots*, WILLIAM PITT, *now Earl of* Chatham;

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N. B. Mr. *William Dick*, well recommended from *Philadelphia*, has now opened a Grammar School in *Gay-Street*, *Baltimore* Town, where those Gentlemens' Children, whose Tuition he may be favoured with, shall be carefully and accurately instructed, both in the *English* and *Latin* Classics, Arithmetick, &c.

St. Mary's County, *Dec.* 9, 1770.

On the 20th *Day of* February *next ensuing, will be* SOLD, *at Publick Vendue, on the Premises*,

ALL the Real Estate of *Richard Heard*, late of the said County, deceased, agreeable to an Act of Assembly, in that Case provided, for the Payment of the Debts of the said *Richard Heard*; that is to say, One Tract called *Thompson's Purchase*, formerly called *Mary Taylor's* Plantation, lying in the said County, containing 180 Acres; one other Tract or Parcel of Land in the same County, being Part of the Cross Manor, containing 100 Acres. Also One other Tract or Parcel of Land, called Cross-Manor, lying in the County aforesaid, containing Three Acres. Also Part of a Tract of Land, now called *Heard's* Lot formerly called the *Cross*, lying in the said County, containing one Acre; a Copy of the Act of Assembly for the Sale of the above Lands, properly authenticated, will be shown by the Subscriber at the Time of Sale, (or before) if required, for the Information and Satisfaction of any Person inclinable to purchase.

(w10) JOHN HEARD.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE; Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.